

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
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under like circumstances—the consolation of having endured the catastrophe in defence of our rights, and from an inability, physical inability, longer to continue the contest.

The editor of the *Telegraph* approves of the articles of his correspondent, and, among other things says:

The communication in to-day's paper on the subject of the present position of the Southern States, and our duty in relation to it, is from the pen of a citizen of a neighbouring District—a planter who has a large slave involved, and a gentleman of influence and sagacity.

We have not felt liberty to withhold the expression of our opinions, although to many they may seem intemperate, and violent; yet, when men of his character and position so think and feel, it shows the spirit animating the masses of our people, however little its depth and intensity may be understood by mere politicians, looking only to the interests of the party to which they may be attached.

It will not do to mince matters now, and in our humble judgment boldness is our true policy. We have "watched and waited" long enough, until like Gulliver in the hands of the Lilliputians, a thousand invisible threads bind us to the earth. With a vigorous effort and a speedy one, our fate will be both forlorn and wretched.

The Anti-Slavery Standard.

Without Concealment—Without Compromise.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY MARCH 8, 1849.

A Day in June.

SMAS, chord of manhood's tender strain!

To-day I will be a boy again;

The mind's pursuing element,

Like a bow slackened and unbent,

In some dark corner shall be lent;

The robin sings, as of old, from the limb,

The cat-bird croons in the lilac-bush,

Through the dim arbor, himself more dim,

Alone he sits, the hermit-hush,

The withered leaves keep dumb for him;

The irreverent buccanier keeps

Hath stilled and rifled the nursery

Of the lily, and scattered the sacred floor

With waste-dropt gold from shrine to door;

There, as of yore,

The rich, milk-tinging buttercup

Its tiny polished arms holds up,

Filled with ripe summer to the edge,

The sun in his own wine to pledge;

And our tall elm, this hundredth year

Dogs of our leafy Venice here,

Who, with an annual ring, doth weel

The blue Adriatic overhead,

Shadows with his palatial mass

The deep canals of flowing grass,

Where glow the dandelions sparse

For shadows of Italian stars.

O, unstrangled birds and bees!

O, face of nature always true!

O, never unsympathising trees!

O, never-rejecting roof of blue,

Whose rash disherison never falls

On us unthinking prodigals,

Yet who convalesce all our ill,

So grand and unappealable!

Methinks my heart from each of these

Plucks part of childhood back again,

Doth every hidden odour seize

Of wood and water, hill and plain;

And I will store the secret wise

For days less generously bright,

As Ceres hoards from noontide skies

The fiery forces to bloom at night.

In this June cell, 'mid I abide,

Warmwood from the living joy;

Into this inlet will I glide,

Sandzoned and paved with pebbly cheer,

When the heart is at its deadlow tide

And the weedy, perilous shoals appear.

The good old time, close woven here,

Persists, a loyal cavalier,

While Roundheads prime, with point of fœx,

Probe waistcoat-chink and empty box;

Here no horse-votary iconoclast

Insults thy statues, royal Past;

Myself too prone the axe to wield,

I touch the silver side of the shield

With lance reversed, and challenge peace,

A willing convert of the trees.

Upon these elm-arched solitudes

No haun of neighbour toil intrudes;

The only hammer that I hear

Is wielded by the woodpecker,

The single noise calling his

In all our leafy Sybaris;

The perfect peace of this June sky,

Makes earth one closet of devotion,

One sweet and solemn privacy;

Ah, sure not long, too happy lot,

This paper-nautical calm can float

Upon our treacherous summer ocean!

How glowed that so long I toat

A cable's length from this rich coast,

With foolish anchors hugging close,

The beckoning weeds and lazy ooze,

Nor had the wit to wreck before

Upon this fortunate island's shore

Whither the current of the sea

With wider drift persuaded me?

Oh, might we but of such rare days

Build up the spirit's dwelling-place,

A temple of so Parian stone

Would brook a marble god alone,

The statue of a perfect life;

Far shined from earth's bestaining strife!

Alas! though such felicity

In our worst world here may not be,

Yet, as sometimes the peasant's hut

Shows stones which nicer forthought eut

With text inspired, or mystic sign

Of the Eternal and Divine,

Torn from the consecration deep

Of some fallen nun's mossy sleep,

So, from the ruins of this day

Crumbling in golden dust away,

The soul our gracious block may draw,

Carved with some fragment of the law,

Which, set in life's uneven wall,

Old benedictions may recall,

And lure some nautike thoughts to take

Their dwelling here for memory's sake.

J. R. L.

It is lawful, says the old Latin maxim, to learn from an enemy; and we have seen nothing of late more instructive on the subject of Slavery, than a communication addressed to the Governor of Alabama by one G. Heydenfeldt, who is urging the Governor to recommend to the Legislature prohibition of the further immigration of slaves into that State and makes some admissions which came with double weight from one whose object in advocating such prohibition, is the perpetration, not the abolition of slavery. Mr. Heydenfeldt says that the Anti-Slavery party, which he acknowledges, exists in the Slave States, will, taking advantage of, and assisted by circumstances, eventually succeed in compassing the destruction of the conservative element of Southern society. He does not favour half-way measures. The danger and utility of compromises with evil he perfectly understands, and insists therefore upon the immediate and total prohibition of the domestic slave trade. A measure similar to that which he proposes was once tried—that of prohibiting the introduction of slaves for sale; but it failed, partly, he thinks, because the public mind was not prepared for it, but chiefly because the law was evaded. He explains how:

The State of Mississippi, I am informed, once had a similar law, and to provide against evasions, enacted that no slaves brought into the State for the ostensible

purpose of settlement should be sold or offered for sale within twelve months.

The result was that the slave dealers established plantations, stocked them with full supplies of negroes, and at the end of the required twelve months' residence sold out, and replenished again from abroad, and thus went through the same formula each succeeding year. The only probable advantage which the law conferred, enured to the negro dealer, who might have been enabled to carry on his business more profitably and at less expense by having a farm, and raising his supplies of necessities in the centre of the slave market.

Is not this a lesson for gradualists of all sects? But he shows more clearly, presently, how inefficient any measures for the prohibition of the slave trade, and incidentally, for the abolition of Slavery, are that do not at once exterminate that which it is sought to be rid of. He proposes that the introduction of slaves into Alabama for any purpose be totally prohibited, and that any one who shall venture to infringe upon the provisions of such law, shall not only forfeit the slaves so introduced, but be proceeded against as a common felon. Why he deems this the only safe course he proceeds to state:

It is very evident to any one, who is not a careless observer, that a restless and uneasy state of public feeling exists in the Slave States north of us upon the subject of Slavery. Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri, are pervaded with a feeling of hostility to the institution, which is only suspended from open exhibition and action by the dread of pecuniary loss, and the hope of finally shifting their slave population for value received upon the Southwestern States.

This last alternative will doubtless be accelerated by the enactment of prospective emancipation laws, which means simply that it has ever meant by the States which have already abolished Slavery—that is, that their citizens may have time enough to sell to their slaves, and having pocketed their price, to unite against us in the unjust and bitter crusades of the Northern Abolitionists.

It will then be easy to foresee that the Gulf States must become the St. Domingo of the Continent, to rush into a war of extermination, to the utter prostration of their capital.

He further argues that as those States comprise more than half of the political strength of the Slave States, it is wise to attempt to keep such strength unbroken by compelling the Northern Slave States to preserve the system of Slavery, by denying them an outlet for their surplus slave population, or, if they were determined on getting rid of Slavery by emancipation, that they shall not be permitted to do so at the expense of the region further South. But this latter alternative, he thinks, need not be apprehended, for they will not dare to emancipate slaves whom they can not also exile. Mr. Heydenfeldt is evidently not of the modern school of doctors, who believe that the safety of the patient is best secured by bringing the disease to the surface; he would drive it in. But what better could we expect from one who mistakes disease for health? Though even then we wonder that he does not fear a plethoria. He sees that an Anti-Slavery party exists even among his own neighbours in Alabama, but he can not see that the more stringent his measures to establish the system, the more certain will be the reaction. He says:

But a stronger reason for immediate action upon this question lies nearer at home and may be a startling assertion to those who have never investigated the subject. We have in our midst the germ of an Anti-Slavery party (not in the northern sense of the term) no man who sympathizes with the slave, and would therefore not be a slaveholder, on society; but composed of those who are weary of the struggle of unproductive labour; those who deem of Slavery that it has produced naught but bitterness, those who desire more populous white communities for the purposes of trade and education; and of those who regard their slave as their rival in production. This combination of opinion against Slavery has prodigiously increased within a few years, and is now increasing among us at a rapid pace. Numbers are every day added to those who long for the exodus of the slave; and unless we adopt, as a conservative measure, the plan here proposed, the time will come when we will see a spirit of insubordination to the great commands of God. "Thou shalt not steal; thou shalt not covet." The property of the slave is a curse to the community; but composed of those who are weary of the struggle of unproductive labour; those who deem of Slavery that it has produced naught but bitterness, those who desire more populous white communities for the purposes of trade and education; and of those who regard their slave as their rival in production. This combination of opinion against Slavery has prodigiously increased within a few years, and is now increasing among us at a rapid pace. Numbers are every day added to those who long for the exodus of the slave; and unless we adopt, as a conservative measure, the plan here proposed, the time will come when we will see a spirit of insubordination to the great commands of God. "Thou shalt not steal; thou shalt not covet." The property of the slave is a curse to the community;

Here are admissions which should cheer the hearts of the men of the North who have so long laboured to create a public sentiment which should at length give courage to those who feel but dare not shake off the oppression under which they struggle, strength and courage to rouse themselves to action. Mr. Heydenfeldt evidently doubts whether he acts quite wisely in thus exposing family secrets:

Some may think this an imprudent exposition under the present aspect of the relations existing between the North and South. I humbly conceive that those relations create a stronger reason for the exposure of the South's secret than the truth upon the question of extending Slavery into the new territories.

This question, we have here evidence for the hundredth time, is the perpetration of Slavery where it now exists. Prohibition of importation and encouragement to exportation are the safe-guard and safety valve of the system:

If there is anything which can unite the South in a firm and determined attitude to resist any deprivation of her rights of exportation, it is the fact that she is already over-supplied with a population not sufficiently productive to remunerate her, and about the future fate of which she is compelled to entertain just and reasonable apprehensions.

Slave labour, says Mr. Heydenfeldt, is unproductive, and is gradually but surely impoverishing the State. This he attributes to the low price of cotton and sugar, and that to the non-production of these articles consequent upon too large increase of the slave population and the increased cultivation further South. But if the increase of slaves is stopped by prohibiting importation, and the increase of the production of cotton arrested at the same time, and as a consequence, then, reasons Mr. Heydenfeldt, slave-labour will be turned into more productive channels. We confess that we do not see the force of his arguments on this point, for if, as he contends, the labour of slaves should be turned to the production of wealth from all the natural resources of the State, the more slaves he has the better. However his instincts are unerring if his logic is false. The slave-interest of Alabama demands a prohibitory tariff on the Slave-Trade of Virginia, as certainly as that Virginia required it on that of the Guinea coast. Mr. Heydenfeldt may be sure of that, however much he may stumble in trying to prove it. When he comes to the statement of facts relating to the effects of Slavery on the prosperity of the State, he is remarkably clear:

The State of Alabama is now poorer than she was fifteen years ago—notwithstanding that, within that period of time, there has been expended within her limits nearly ten millions of foreign capital, and for which heavy State debt is now hanging over her people, at the same time that her resources for taxation are every day diminishing; and while a question of fearful domestic import is agitated for her destruction, her political strength is yielding to the cutters and a system which must finally reduce it to a cypher. The statistics of population exhibit, that as slaves increase, the white population decrease. This seems to be a law of population. With us in the aggregate, it is undeniable, that slaves continue to increase, and if this is permitted to progress, with not that the future of the South presents a picture, which, although now but "seen through a glass darkly," is of sufficient gloom to arouse into action her best energies, and prevent her from quietly transmitting to posterity a problem, the solution of which seems so dreary a task.

But when Mr. Heydenfeldt gets upon the question of the social condition of man, he is most worth reading. He is evidently puzzled. One thing only is plain to him—that Slavery is a sad thing if you have too much of it. But how to keep it in li, he evidently does not consider. He cannot look the matter in the face, and ask what is to be the end of it? Up to a certain point Alabama was prosperous, just as Texas is now, as a slave-importing State. Her prosperity must at that point cease, as that of Texas will one day cease from the same cause, if she does not become a slave-exporting State. But when there and everywhere else, exporting cease to be a possibility, (because then there is no place that needs to import—why, then? what issue is there to this dilemma, in the Heydenfeldt political economy?) Clearly none. The disease will have been driven in to such a point that the body politic must die of convulsions.

Mr. Heydenfeldt winks this out of sight, or thinks it, perhaps, in consideration of the fact that the Continent, on the South, is bounded by the Straits of Magellan, as little worthy of consideration, as at what time Buckle's or some other Comet shall turn tail upon, and put the earth. But the abstract question of right he stumbles over sadly. If Slavery is a good thing why should it not be good for the labouring class everywhere, is a question which he asks but does not answer. A struggle for rights is "naturalized radicalism," the extension of Slavery is the "improving spirit and political economy of the age;" but nevertheless there is even in the Heydenfeldt philosophy a better time coming to do away with the "poverty and ignorance which combined produce the mob," though precisely how he comes to that conclusion, from his starting point, we confess we are at a loss to understand. We venture to assure him that he must look for his State to remain in the semi-barbarism which she is now blessed with, or for her to abolish Slavery, if she is to nurture within her bosom the legitimate and healthy child of Free-Labour. But Mr. Heydenfeldt shall speak for himself on these points.

But, it may be inquired, why put restrictions upon the growth of an institution which has received the high praise of being conservative? For although it is less productive than other species of labour, it is not also less dangerous? That it is conservative, to a limited extent, I will not dispute; but to supply every limit, this whole argument proves it must be disorganizing from its very impoverishing tendency. I have also seen sincere doubts whether this phase of the question of social conservatism has or ever will have any real merits in this country, whatever its importance in older and more remote times. It is supposed that our slaves, representing as they do the labouring class of other countries, are so absolutely controlled as to remove any fears of the untutored radicalism which seems to threaten the peace of these communities. If such an argument be good at all, it would, as a consequence, lead to the social enslavement, or the extinction, of every free labouring population, so as to ensure the conservation of order, and prevent the much feared peril of a conflict between labour and capital. But the fear of such a conflict with us, however distant, is, in my opinion, the result of a great proper perception of the improving spirit and political economy of the age. We have yet to acquire the population to be feared, and it may safely be assumed that the great poverty leading to the debasement of any class has been well attributed to unequal and unjust laws, resulting from a partial and ignorant legislation. There is enough in the way to supply every limit, and this can be easily done, with a little more attention to the equity of distribution. True, we cannot destroy the distinction between wealth and poverty, which is necessary, and must always exist as long as men are created with unequal intellectual and physical proportions; but by the enactment of laws which shall prevent the accumulation of the errors and inequalities of a legislation which yet shadows hold its feudal descent, we may so mitigate the distinction as to prevent that amount of poverty and ignorance which, combined, produce the mob. And this, in the present enlightened and progressive phase of society, we have reason to expect and to hope.

To the closing sentiment of this remarkable letter we respond a most hearty Amen. "What I have esteemed," says Mr. Heydenfeldt, "has been with a pure devotion to the interests and prosperity of a country blessed beyond all others in her natural condition, but the development of whose resources are so far behind the civilization of the world as makes her seem to lack the Genius of Humanity." Not seems, but is, sir! The Genius of Humanity fled long ago from the Slave States of the American Union.

THE SPIRIT OF CHRIST?

The *Anti-Slavery Standard*, commenting upon an advertisement which lately appeared in the *Index*, uses the following language:

"The text is from a pious Baptist sheet—which is death on the heresy of infant baptism, and would send anybody incontinent to hell for advocating it—called the *Christian Index*, published at Penfield, Ga." These men do it, as is supposed that our slaves, representing as they do the labouring class of other countries, are so absolutely controlled as to remove any fears of the untutored radicalism which seems to threaten the peace of these communities. If such an argument be good at all, it would, as a consequence, lead to the social enslavement, or the extinction, of every free labouring population, so as to ensure the conservation of order, and prevent the much feared peril of a conflict between labour and capital. But the fear of such a conflict with us, however distant, is, in my opinion, the result of a great proper perception of the improving spirit and political economy of the age. We have yet to acquire the population to be feared, and it may safely be assumed that the great poverty leading to the debasement of any class has been well attributed to unequal and unjust laws, resulting from a partial and ignorant legislation. There is enough in the way to supply every limit, and this can be easily done, with a little more attention to the equity of distribution. True, we cannot destroy the distinction between wealth and poverty, which is necessary, and must always exist as long as men are created with unequal intellectual and physical proportions; but by the enactment of laws which shall prevent the accumulation of the errors and inequalities of a legislation which yet shadows hold its feudal descent, we may so mitigate the distinction as to prevent that amount of poverty and ignorance which, combined, produce the mob. And this, in the present enlightened and progressive phase of society, we have reason to expect and to hope.

But we know well enough what manner of spirit we are not of. The spirit of him who said, "suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven," never conceived of the sort of guardianship which the *Index* approves of in the advertisement we quoted, and which was as follows:

"GUARDIAN'S SALE.—Will be sold, on Tuesday, the 6th of February, a negro girl, about the age of 16 or 17 years, for the benefit of legates. GUARDIAN."

Now will the pious editor of that Journal answer this question fairly—whose infraction of the commands of God is greatest, the Guardian thus advertising, or a Guardian who should insist upon administering baptism to young children under his charge?

IMPOSTURE EXPOSED.—There appeared, about two months since, in the *Liberator* a statement headed "Beaumont of New Orleans," and signed "John Callis" and "Charlotte Callis." Its purport was that the said John and Charlotte shipped, in May 1847, the first as cook, and the second as stewardess, on board the schooner "Comet," at Baltimore, John Frisby, master, bound for Tampa and New Orleans; that on the arrival of the vessel at the latter port they were arrested by the proper authorities, and after the usual preliminaries placed in the chain-gang, chained together, where they continued for some months; that in March 1848 the man—John Callis—was recognised by Lieutenant Carpenter of the United States Navy, under whom he had served on the Pacific Station, in the frigate Constitution, in 1838; and that through the efforts of this gentleman both Callis and his wife were released and permitted to return to the North. It is further stated that the inability of the parties to liquidate their jail fees led to some delay, but they at length shipped on board a vessel which made a voyage to Europe and returned to New Orleans, where, after being deprived of all their wages to satisfy their jail fees, they obtained a passage for Boston.

This whole story is, no doubt, a fabrication. There is no lieutenant in the U. S. N. by the name of Carpenter, but we learn from Capt. Carpenter (who is no doubt referred to that he knows no man by the name of Callis—that he was not in N. Orleans in March 1848, but at that time was stationed at Norfolk—that he was not in the Constitution in 1838—and that when he has served on board that vessel that there was no person of the name of Callis among her people. The man who has taken this name has probably been in New Orleans, and has served under Captain Carpenter, perhaps, in the Constitution, under different name, but further than that we do not believe his story to contain a word of truth. It was first told in Boston, where, as there was nothing improbable in it, it obtained credit, and the narrator some money. He then came to New York and met with the same success. He also pretended to be in possession of a large amount of property in this city, which he was desirous that some careful friend should sell for him, and re-invest the proceeds. Such property we find does not exist, and Callis, who left at this office his address, both at his residence and at a store where, he said, he had procured work, is not to be found. He is not known at either of those places. We do not hesitate therefore to denounce him as an impostor, and state our reasons for thinking so, and the main points of the story he tells that the public may be in his guard.

The following capital letter which we find in a late number of the *Liberator*, will surprise nobody who knows its author, though the act which it records is one which few would have the moral courage to commit. There is sometimes a power in the simple course of a genuine Come-over which is worth all the protests that were ever made:

Letter from Francis Jackson.

To the Secretary of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association.

SIR.—It is well known that, for a long time, the Association entertained the project of building a hall for its use, as a place for holding its meetings, and transacting its business. With this view, and was purchased, and the long desired object was about to be realized, when a sudden and remarkable change occurred; the building of which, although now but "seen through a glass darkly," is of sufficient gloom to arouse into action her best energies, and prevent her from quietly transmitting to posterity a problem, the solution of which seems so dreary a task.

But when Mr. Heydenfeldt gets upon the question of the social condition of man, he is most worth reading. He is evidently puzzled. One thing only is plain to him—that Slavery is a sad thing if you have too much of it. But how to keep it in li, he evidently does not consider. He cannot look the matter in the face, and ask what is to be the end of it? Up to a certain point Alabama was prosperous, just as Texas is now, as a slave-importing State. Her prosperity must at that point cease, as that of Texas will one day cease from the same cause, if she does not become a slave-exporting State. But when there and everywhere else, exporting cease to be a possibility, (because then there is no place that needs to import—why, then? what issue is there to this dilemma, in the Heydenfeldt political economy?) Clearly none. The disease will have been driven in to such a point that the body politic must die of convulsions.

At the opening of this house as a hotel, the members of this Association, with their families, assembled to view the establishment, and partake of a collation.

On this festive occasion, the President of the Association, in an address to the assembled company, is reported to have said "this is to be a temperance house, there is to be no bar—nothing will be allowed by its establishment, except such as are necessary to the comfort and convenience of the guests, and while on the one hand we feel that the traffic in alcohol inflicts serious injury upon society, and that all its influences are demoralizing, this use of the common funds is highly unjust, inasmuch as the associate act is in direct opposition to their deepest convictions and most cherished principles—they are placed by it in a false position, and while on the one hand we feel that the traffic in alcohol inflicts serious injury upon society, and that all its influences are demoralizing, this use of the common funds is highly unjust, inasmuch as the associate act is in direct opposition to their deepest convictions and most cherished principles—they are placed by it in a false position, 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BOR.

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just finished, and in store.

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Brown Sugar, of good quality, a great variety,
Molasses, Superior Sugar House and West India.
Coffee, (many kinds) Chocolate, Cocoa, Rice, Spices, Con
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☞ Just received, a few pounds of pure Carraccas Choco
late.

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free goods, ordering in considerable quantities, will be furnish
ed at low rates according to quantity.

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GEORGE W. TAYLOR,
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-10th mo. 19.

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICES, CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE STANDARD.

ASSETS.		FLAX	
Port, 20 cent ad val.	per 100lbs	Russia per cent ad val.	9 2
Pearl " " " " 1.00 0		American " " " "	9 2
Pearl " " " " 7.05 2			
BEEWAX		LEATHERS	
Port, 30 cent ad val.		Italy, 25 cent ad val.	30
Cuba, white per lb	— 30	Foreign " per lb	30
Port, 30 cent ad val.	— 30	Foreign " per lb	30
Port, 30 cent ad val.	— 30	Foreign " per lb	30
BRISTLES		North American, 34	87
Port, 6 cent ad val.		Port, 100	100
St. Pet. 20 cent ad val.	9.00 1.00	North River in bales	65 26
do " 20 cent ad val.	35 2	HOPS	
Oregon, 10 cent ad val.	— 60	Port, 20 cent ad val.	— 60
Southern " " " "	— 60	First sort 1847, lb	4 43
COAL			
Port, 10 cent ad val.		LEATHERS. [Sole]	
Port, 10 cent ad val.	— 60	Port, 20 cent ad val.	— 60
Newcastle, coarse 6.75 2	7.00	Oak per lb	18 59
do " " " " 6.75 2	7.00	do " " " "	18 59
do " " " " 6.75 2	7.00	Hemp, light 16	16
Sidney and Pitou 6.00 2 75		do, middle 16	16
Anthracite, 2,000lbs 2	2 75	do, damaged 18	16
DOMESTICS		do, damaged 18	16
Shetling, brown 3 2 yd 31 4	41	LIME	
do, bleached 31 4	41	Thomson per cent	— 36
do, S. 1, 4	41		
do, S. 2, 4	41	LUMBER	
do, S. 3, 4	41	Port: Timber and shapwood, 30	30
do, S. 4	10 12	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 5	10 12	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 6	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 7	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 8	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 9	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 10	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 11	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 12	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 13	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 14	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 15	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 16	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 17	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 18	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 19	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 20	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 21	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 22	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 23	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 24	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 25	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 26	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 27	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 28	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 29	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 30	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 31	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 32	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 33	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 34	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 35	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 36	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 37	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 38	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 39	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 40	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 41	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 42	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 43	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 44	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 45	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 46	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 47	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 48	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 49	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 50	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 51	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 52	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 53	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 54	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S. 55	12 15	Port: Timber, S. 3, 4	30
do, S			

Salisbury jenny,	9.11	
do, 20 lb.	8.50	
Salteds	35.60	
do, 20 lb.	35.60	
Chickens—No. 1	71.80	
do, No. 2	71.80	
do, 14 to 19	17.19	
do, 20 to 23	21.19	
FLOUR MEAL		
Duty, 30 cent per act.		
Flour, per bbl.	5.00	5.12
do, 20 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 10 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 5 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 2 1/2 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1 1/4 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 3/4 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/2 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/4 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/8 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/16 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/32 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/64 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/128 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/256 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/512 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/1024 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/2048 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/4096 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/8192 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/16384 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/32768 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/65536 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/131072 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/262144 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/524288 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/1048576 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/2097152 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/4194304 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/8388608 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/16777216 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/33554432 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/67108864 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/134217728 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/268435456 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/536870912 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/1073741824 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/2147483648 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/4294967296 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/8589934592 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/17179869184 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/34359738368 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/68719476736 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/137438953472 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/274877906944 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/549755813888 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/1099511627776 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/2199023255552 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/4398046511104 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/8796093022208 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/17592186044416 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/35184372088832 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/70368744177664 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/140737488355328 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/281474976710656 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/562949953421312 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/1125899906842624 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/2251799813685248 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/4503599627370496 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/9007199254740992 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/18014398509481984 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/36028797018963968 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/72057594037927936 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/144115188075855872 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/288230376151711744 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/576460752303423488 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/1152921504606846976 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/2305843009213693952 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/4611686018427387904 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/9223372036854775808 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/18446744073709551616 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/36893488147419103232 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/73786976294838206464 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/147573952589676412928 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/295147905179352825856 lb.	5.00	5.12
do, 1/590295810358705651712 lb.	5.00	5.12

[illegible]

